Clear Creek FMU

The Clear Creek FMU is 86,254 acres. The majority of lands within the FMU are in the Siskiyou Wilderness. This FMU is entirely within Klamath National Forest DPA. The WUI community at risk is located along the Klamath River where Clear Creek drains into the Klamath River.

Fire Protection Responsibility	Acres	Percent of FMU
Klamath National Forest	71,312	100%
Wildland Urban Interface	Acres	Percent of FMU
Community At Risk	270	<1%
Defense Zone	930	1%
Threat Zone	2,952	4%

3.2.2 Guidance

Listed below is the LMP Management Area specific guidance for this FMU.

Management Area	Acres	Percent of FMU
Wilderness	50,318	71%
LSR	478	1%
TES Species Habitat	2,102	3%
RNA/SIA/CUA	885	1%
Riparian Reserves	5,517	8%
Retention	50	<1%
Partial Retention	4,432	6%
General Forest	7,231	10%
Private (may include BLM)	270	<1%
No Data	23	<1%

Wilderness

The Siskiyou Wilderness is located along the southwest portion of the FMU. This FMU borders the Six Rivers National Forest within the wilderness.

Description

Wilderness areas are mostly pristine landscapes, managed as vestiges of a wild America. Wilderness resources provide specific values such as solitude, physical and mental challenges, and opportunities for scientific study and primitive recreation.

Management Goals

Manage for wilderness characteristics, natural conditions, and ecological processes within each wilderness.

Provide recreationists a primitive and semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation opportunity.

Manage for high air quality.

Utilize forage resources consistent with the 1964 Wilderness Act, as amended.

Desired Future Condition

Each wilderness looks natural, with human disturbances substantially unnoticeable. Ecological processes, including fire, have shaped the vegetative patterns and condition. Some evidence of human influence consistent with the Wilderness Act may be present due to valid mining claims, livestock grazing, and recreational use.

Standards and Guidelines

MA2-1 To better emphasize wilderness values, manage each wilderness as an integrated resource with inseparable ecosystem parts.

MA2-2 Minimize the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport of materials and personnel within wilderness. Carefully analyze the need for motorized equipment and obtain prior documented approval. Schedule such work to avoid disturbance to the public.

MA2-3 Wilderness values shall predominate if resource conflicts are identified.

MA2-7 Naturally occurring ecological processes should predominate within wilderness ecosystems.

MA2-16 Manage smoke from prescribed natural fires (PNF) as a component of the wilderness. Manage prescribed natural fires and prescribed burns (ignited by humans) to reduce future smoke emissions. Coordinate with the proper State and local agencies to meet air quality regulations (see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Air Quality, Fire Management).

MA2-55 All lightning-started fires will be PNF; unless the fire does not meet the goals and objectives (it then will be declared a wildfire). Permit lightning-caused fires to play their ecological role, as nearly as possible, within the wilderness.

MA2-56 Each PNF will have a PNF Burn Plan prepared within 48 hours of discovery. Review the Burn Plan daily to assure validity based on current and projected conditions.

MA2-57 Coordinate fire management actions with forests that share management of the wildernesses.

MA2-58 A Wilderness Fire Coordinator (WFC) may be established to gather and send out information and aid to the National Forests and Region. The WFC will set priorities for on-going fires within the wilderness areas. The WFC should be at least Nationally qualified as a Prescribed Fire Manager. As a minimum, the WFC should have 1 Fire Information Officer and a Wilderness Resource Advisor.

MA2-59 Consider all person-caused wildland fires (not management lighted prescribed fires) as wildland fires and use the appropriate suppression response.

MA2-60 Reduce to an acceptable level the risks and consequences of a wildland fire within or escaping from the wilderness. Assessments of consequences will emphasize potential impacts on residential intermixes, mixed or adjacent landowners, Endangered or Threatened species, etc.

MA2-61 Permit planned ignitions or management-lighted prescribed fire. This will allow fire to return in a more natural role so managers can select meteorological and fuel situations for future prescribed natural fire. Wilderness fire policy permits the use of management-lighted fires.

MA2-62 Suppression of wildland fire will use appropriate suppression response and the Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques as outlined in the Forest-wide Fire and Fuels Management Standards and Guidelines.

MA2-63 Fire prevention will be an important practice within wilderness. Fire prevention activities, such as signing, will concentrate on entrance portals to not diminish the visitor's wilderness experience. Visitor contacts within the wilderness will occur when there is a threat to wilderness preservation or resource protection.

MA2-64 Develop a PNF implementation schedule. For all the resources, develop the decision flow charts and prescription parameters that meet the resource standards and guidelines.

Emergency use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport within the wilderness must be consistent with the delegated authority and approval process outlined by the Forest Supervisor in the letter dated (XXXXX). It is also expected that a Wilderness Resource Advisor (WRA) will be assigned to every wilderness fire.

When emergency use of motorized equipment is granted, the authorization must be documented using the **Emergency Wilderness Mechanized Transport/Motorized Equipment Use Authorization** form.

BAER is only allowed in wilderness if (1) necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of the wilderness resource or (2) to protect life, property, and other resource values outside of wilderness. Normally use hand tools and equipment to install selected land and channel treatments (FSM 2323.43b)

TES Species Habitat

The TES Species habitat consists of the Clear LSR, and three Activity Centers located outside the LSR network. The Clear LSR consists of several discontinuous areas ranging from roughly 50 to 1400 acres in size.

Description

Each of the T&E species requires different habitat. When the habitat of these species overlap, the management priority shall be placed on the species with the most specialized habitat needs (that is, the rarest occurring habitat).

Management Goals

Provide habitat conditions and management activities that contribute to the recovery of Federally listed T&E species and to Sensitive species found on the Forest. Emphasize the recovery of each species, by managing for quality habitat, consistent with ecological processes.

Provide for more than the minimum number of bald eagle and peregrine falcon pairs established by the Recovery Plans and disaggregated to the Forest.

Late Successional Reserves

Late-Successional Reserves are designed to provide for the viability needs of all late-successional species in an ecosystem approach. Meet the habitat requirements as outlined in the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* signed April 13, 1994 and the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* dated February 1994 (FSEIS).

Description

LSRs have been designated based on 5 elements: (1) areas mapped as part of an interacting reserve system; (2) Late-successional/Old Growth 1 and 2 areas within Marbled Murrelet Zone 1 and certain owl additions, mapped by the Scientific Panel on Late-Successional Forest Ecosystems (1991); (3) sites occupied by marbled murrelets; (4) known owl activity centers; and (5) Protection Buffers for specific endemic species identified by the Scientific Analysis Team (1993). Additional areas may be included as species are identified as provided for in the survey and management standards and guidelines.

Management Goals

The objective of LSRs is to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and “old growth” forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for late-successional and "old growth"-related species including the northern spotted owl. These reserves are designed to maintain a functional, interacting, late-successional and "old growth" forest ecosystem.

Desired Future Condition

The characteristics of individual areas vary according to the dominant vegetative species, site class, topography and other site factors. Well-dispersed and continuous areas of multi-layered forests with high quality habitat characteristics and attributes are common: (1) under optimum conditions on north slopes, (2) at high elevations, and (3) in cool, moist areas. The overstory trees are large diameter, tall and have obvious signs of decadence. Some are broken-topped, have mistletoe, or have platforms of branches capable of holding organic materials that serve as a nest. Snags are common and fallen trees visible on the ground, providing for adequate prey populations. Within true fir habitats or where hardwoods occur, mid-seral stage forested areas provide suitable habitat as well. Although overstory trees are smaller and stands are less dense, important structural elements, such as snags and nesting platforms, are present. South slopes and drier areas are more open due to frequent natural fires.

Exceptions

RNAs and activities required by recovery plans for listed T&E species take precedence over LSR standards and guidelines.

Management Assessment for Late-Successional Reserves

Management assessments have been completed for LSRs and 100-acre LSRs throughout the Forest. These LSR assessments include: (1) a history and inventory of overall vegetative conditions within the reserve, (2) a list of identified late-successional associated species known to exist within the LSR and information on their locations, (3) a history and description of current land uses within the reserve, (4) a fire management plan, (5) criteria for developing appropriate treatments, (6) identification of specific areas that could be treated under those criteria, (7) a proposed implementation schedule tiered to higher order (for example, larger scale) plans, and (8) proposed monitoring and evaluation components to help evaluate if future activities are carried out as intended and achieve desired results. The Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) has reviewed these LSR assessments. Activities that have been reviewed by the REO have been prioritized for each LSR. LSRs have also been prioritized by activity needs. Refer to the Forest-wide LSR assessment, Taylor, Dillon, Crapo/Little North Fork, and Goosenest LSR assessments. Also, refer to Appendix K, LSR Fire Management Plan, located at the end of this document.

Standards and Guidelines

MA5-35 Each LSR will be included in fire management planning as part of watershed analysis. Fire suppression in LSRs will utilize minimum impact suppression methods in accordance with guidelines for reducing risks of large-scale disturbances. Plans for wildfire suppression will emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat. During actual fire suppression activities, fire managers will consult with resource specialists (for example, botanists, fisheries and wildlife biologists, hydrologists) familiar with the area, these standards and guidelines and their objectives, to assure that habitat damage is minimized. Until a fire management plan is completed for LSRs, suppress wildfire to avoid loss of habitat in order to maintain future management options.

MA5-36 In LSRs, a specific fire management plan will be prepared prior to any habitat manipulation activities. This plan, prepared during watershed analysis or as an element of province-level planning or a LSR assessment, should specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications will meet the objectives of the LSR. Until the plan is approved, proposed activities will be subject to review by REO. REO may develop additional guidelines that would exempt some activities from review. In all LSRs, watershed analysis will provide information to determine the amount of CWD to be retained when applying prescribed fire.

MA5-37 In LSRs, the goal of wildfire suppression is to limit the size of all fires. When watershed analysis, province-level planning, or a LSR assessment is completed, some natural fires may be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions. Rapidly extinguishing smoldering CWD and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements.

MA5-38 Utilize an aggressive prescribed fire program to maintain long-term habitat quality and ecological processes within LSRs once LSR assessments and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) analysis are completed and site-specific decisions are made. Specific fire prescriptions shall be used until PNF can be effectively used. The use of PNF is outlined in the Wilderness Fire Management S&Gs. Those S&Gs also shall apply to LSRs.

MA5-39 Report wildfires within activity centers to the appropriate District and/or Forest biologist. The biologist shall determine the need to contact the USFWS. Report fires that escape initial attack to the USFWS. Motorized and heavy equipment may be permitted by the Incident Commander to assure habitat protection.

MA5-40 Wildfire prevention should be critical to habitat maintenance. During critical fire danger periods, increased prevention efforts should be undertaken, especially in high use recreation areas within LSRs and in areas adjacent to populated areas.

Special Interest Areas

There are two SIAs in this FMU. The Preston Peak SIA has been established for both botanical and geologic values. The Preston Peak SIA is located in the northeast portion of the FMU within the Siskiyou Wilderness. A portion of this SIA also occurs in the Indian Creek FMU. The Bear Peak SIA was established as a botanical area. It is also located within the Siskiyou Wilderness in the southern portion of the FMU.

Description

Special Interest Areas (SIAs) are sites designated for recreational experiences where education and interpretation of unique or special natural resource values are emphasized. Highlighted are botanical and geologic features to increase Forest visitor appreciation of resource values and natural diversity within the Forest.

Management Goals

Manage for ecological processes and the unique features for which the area was designated.

Promote public use, education, interpretation and enjoyment of the special interest values of the area when such activities do not harm the values for which the area was designated.

Desired Future Condition

The vegetative, geologic and other natural features are enhanced to emphasize the unique resource for which the area was designated. Few signs of management activities are present, other than to provide public access and accommodations. Minor vegetative clearing is evident to allow

Standards and Guidelines

MA7-20 Manage prescribed natural fire, prescribed fire, and biomass utilization to maintain the ecological processes within the SIA. Protect all facilities and developments.

Cultural Management Areas

The Clear FMU contains a portion of the Inam Cultural Area. There is the potential for fire management activities to conflict with cultural ceremonies. Check with local district personnel regarding timing of ceremonial activities.

Description

This management area includes the Helkau and Inam areas on the Happy Camp Ranger District and the Cottimien area on the Ukonom Ranger District. These areas have significant historic, as well as contemporary, spiritual values for the Karuk Tribe of California. These areas are to be managed to maintain special Native American ceremonial values.

For a complete listing of Cultural Areas, refer to Table 4-20, Areas Allocated to Cultural Areas in the Forest Plan (page 4-123).

Management Goals

Provide protection of the ceremonial values that exist in these areas.

Manage to preserve and protect the solitude and privacy of Native American users.

Desired Future Condition

The area is generally forested and influenced primarily by ecological processes. Signs of management activities are not readily apparent. The integrity of the area for use by the Karuk Tribe of California is maintained in a manner consistent with their custom and culture.

Standards and Guidelines

MA8-1 All coordination will be facilitated through the Tribal Government Program.

MA8-3 Coordinate planned Forest management activities for areas immediately next to cultural areas with the Tribe. Determine if the activities would affect ceremonies occurring within the cultural area. Mitigation measures should be used to avoid conflicts with ceremonial activities.

MA8-13 If a fire escapes initial attack, a tribal representative should be requested to work with the Forest Service during the fire containment efforts.

MA8-14 Use PNF, prescribed fire and biomass utilization to reduce fuels buildups or for the management of vegetation, such as beargrass. Coordinate prescribed fire activities with the Karuk Tribe of California.

Retention VQO

Description

These areas are scattered throughout the Forest. They typically are found: (1) in the foreground of high visual sensitivity roads, trails, etc., (2) in the foreground or middle ground of areas with Variety Class A scenery or (3) areas seen from local communities (USDA Agriculture Handbook #462, National Forest Landscape Management, Vol. 2, Chapter 1). These roads and trails typically receive high levels of public use, or access recreation sites or areas with visually pleasing scenery.

Management Goals

Provide a level of attractive, forested scenery by maintaining the areas in a natural or natural-appearing condition. Manage human activities so they are subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Also, manage human activities so they are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.

Manage for a programmed, sustained harvest of wood products in areas that are capable, available, and suitable for timber management.

Maintain stand health, as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage.

Desired Future Condition

The signs of management activities are not apparent. Views from visually important roads and trails appear forested and provide a natural or natural-appearing forest.

Vegetative or ground-disturbing management activities that have been implemented repeat form, line, color, and texture that represent characteristics of the landscape. Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. are not evident to the average Forest visitor.

Standards and Guidelines

MA11-14 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post-harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.

MA1-15 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

Partial Retention VQO

Description

This prescription applies to those areas identified with a Partial Retention VQO. It encompasses 188,500 acres. These areas typically are either in the foreground of moderate visual sensitivity roads, trails, etc., or the middleground of high sensitivity roads.

Scattered throughout the Forest, these areas are primarily in the middle distances (1/2 to 3 miles) from selected roads and trails.

Management Goal

Provide an attractive, forested landscape where management activities remain visually subordinate to the character of the landscape. Manage human activities so they are subordinate to the character of the landscape.

Maintain stand health as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage.

Desired Future Condition

Areas managed to meet a Partial Retention VQO may show evidence of management activities but are visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape in form, line, color, or texture of landscape elements. Views from visually important roads and trails appear forested and provide a nearly natural looking landscape.

Lands capable of growing coniferous vegetation are forested.

Standards and Guidelines

MA15-15 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.

MA15-16 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

General Forest

Description

Scattered throughout the Forest, these areas make up about 11% (262,000 acres) of the Forest land base. They are lands that are capable, available, and suitable to be managed for a host of resource conditions, including structural component and commercial outputs. They currently support a variety of vegetation including shrubs, hardwood species, and various tree species in varying sizes and densities. They are areas where timber outputs, consistent with Forest-wide management goals, are of a high priority.

Management Goals

Provide a programmed, non-declining flow of timber products, sustainable through time. These levels may vary from year to year, based on ecological processes. Maintain conifer stocking levels and high growth rates commensurate with the capability of the site to produce wood fiber. Intensively manage young regenerated stands to maximize growth potential.

Maintain stand health, as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage. Emphasize salvage and restoration from catastrophic events. Reforest capable, but currently non-stocked, lands.

Emulate ecological processes and stand and landscape patterns where possible. Within harvest units, maintain appropriate structure, composition, and ecological functioning of the area.

Provide for snags and hardwood habitat to help maintain viable populations of wildlife species that require these structural components.

Meet the VQOs. Achieve less modified visual conditions when possible.

Develop a transportation system to transport Forest commodities efficiently to available markets.

Where possible, adjust planting levels to reduce pre-commercial thinning and fuel hazard costs in the future.

Desired Future Condition

The mosaic of healthy forest stands is comprised of a variety of vegetative species. The composition of individual stands varies considerably depending on forest type and seral stage development. Although openings with hardwoods, shrubs, grasses, and forbs are apparent, forest stands consist primarily of conifers. In some areas, the conifer component of the vegetation is sparse (due to vegetative manipulations or natural conditions). All areas maintain some structural components of older stands. Some areas support mature forest stands. The oldest stands are between 80 and 120 years old. Generally, this portion of the forest has

younger trees than the surrounding areas. Stand sizes vary with topography and the landscape pattern of surrounding areas.

Regeneration openings have clumps of green trees on at least 15% of the area. Existing seed tree and shelterwood stands retain their residual trees (3 to 12 trees/acre) for structural diversity.

Stocking control maintains healthy, vigorously growing stands.

Reforestation, timber harvesting, and stand tending activities are commonplace. A network of roads provides access throughout these areas.

Habitat for species, which use early and mid-seral stages, is abundant.

Standards and Guidelines

MA17-15 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.

MA17-16 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

3.2.3 FMU Characteristics

The Clear Creek water shed extends from Young's Peak in the north to Bear Peak on the south. The western boundary of the FMU borders the Six Rivers National Forest. Much of the FMU is encompassed by the Siskiyou Wilderness. There are a cluster of residences location near the confluence of Clear Creek and the Klamath River in the southeast corner of the FMU.

3.2.3.1 Safety

Baldy Mountain Lookout located on the northeast boundary of the FMU is an identified aviation hazard. A detailed list of aviation hazards can be found on the SDE server in the Klamath Library under Fire Management.

There is limited road access to much of this FMU. The Clear Creek (15N32) and Bear Peak (15N19) roads access the southeast corner of the FMU from Hwy 96. There is limited access in the north and east via Indian Creek. The 17N11 road accesses the eastern edge at Baldy Mountain Lookout. The 18N33 road access the FMU on the north at Poker Flat.

There is also limited access in the north and west boundary from Six Rivers National Forest road systems via the Little Jones Creek Road from Highway 199 on the Smith River NRA. This road system provides access at the Young's Valley trailhead in the far north and Doe Flat trailhead in the northwest corner.

There a numerous snags created from 1987 fires in the vicinity of the Clear Creek trail and trailhead

3.2.3.2 Physical

The northern most point of this FMU is Young's Peak; there are numerous prominent features that form the northeast boundary. This includes The Lieutenants; El Capitan; Copper Mountain; Preston Peak; Little Preston Peak; Boulder Peak and Baldy Mountain Lookout. The prominent features western and southern boundary includes Rocky Knob; Twin Peaks; Bear Mountain; Prescott Mountain; Red Hill and Bear Peak. There are no prominent features of note on the south and east between Bear Peak and Baldy Mountain Lookout.

Clear Creek drainage is heavily dissected with numerous smaller sub drainages. This FMU has rugged topography, with more than a third of the area with slopes in excess of 60%. The gentler topography is limited to Doe Creek and the upper reaches of Clear Creek above the West Fork. There is one broad ridge that separates Five Mile and Ten Mile drainages.

Slope Class	Acres	Percent of Area
<30%	8,665	12%
30-45%	14,518	20%
45-60%	22,460	31%
60-90%	24,549	34%
>90%	510	2%

The elevation ranges from about 900 feet to just over 7200 feet at Preston Peak. Elevation ranges are classified consistent with the major ecological zones in the Klamath Mountain Bioregion (Sugihara et al 2006). Generally the area <2000 feet occurs along the lower reaches of Clear Creek. While the majority of the FMU is between 2000 and 4200 feet, more than one third extends above 4200 feet. There are areas around Bear Mountain and Preston Peak that extend above 6000 feet.

Elevation Zone	Acres	Percent of Area
Lower Montane (<2000 ft)	5,613	8%
Mid–Upper Montane (2000-4250 ft)	39,567	55%
Upper Montane to Subalpine (4250-6000 ft)	25,672	36%
Subalpine(>6000 ft)	510	1%

Inversions generally set in at around the 4200 foot level. When this occurs smoke will settle into the drainages below 4200, impacting availability of aviation resources.

3.2.3.3 Biological

Vegetation is grouped by Wildlife Habitat Relationship (WHR) Vegetation Type. Conifers are the dominant life form within the FMU. Shrub dominated vegetation occurs in abundance on the south and west slopes. The Five Mile, Ten Mile and Bear Pen drainages have the highest proportions of shrub dominated vegetation. In these drainages conifers tend to occur mainly in the lower slopes.

WHR Life Form	Acres	Percent of Area
Non-vegetated & Herbaceous	1,048	1%
Shrub Vegetation Types	15,938	22%
Hardwood Dominated	5,863	8%
Small Conifers (<11" dbh)	6,811	10%
Large Conifers (>11" dbh)	41,700	59%

With most of Clear FMU being wilderness, there are few plantations located in the southeast portion of the FMU.

Plantation Age	Acres	Percent of Area
>40 Years	832	1%
20 – 40 Years	610	1%
<20 Years	917	1%

Anadromous Fisheries

There are four anadromous species, as well as resident trout species in this FMU. Fall Chinook habitat is limited to the lower reaches of Clear Creek below Five Mile Creek. Coho salmon are limited to the Clear Creek below Daggett Creek and South Fork Clear Creek below Gasquet Gulch. Winter steelhead habitat extends further up the South Fork of Clear Creek and in the main stem as far up as Preston Creek. They also occupy the lower reaches of Ten Mile Creek. Summer steelhead habitat extends further up Clear Creek to Doe Creek. Resident trout species extend up the lower reaches of Doe Creek and into the headwaters of Clear Creek in Young's Valley.

Fish Species	Species Status	Miles of Habitat
Coho Salmon	ESA listed as Threatened	2.7
Fall Chinook	FS designated Sensitive	4.7
Spring Chinook	FS designated Sensitive	0
Summer Steelhead	FS designated Sensitive	24.0
Winter Steelhead	FS designated Sensitive	21.0
Resident Trout	Unlisted	28.3

Wildlife

The TES Species habitat consists of the Clear LSR, and three Activity Centers located outside the LSR network. The Clear LSR consists of several discontinuous areas ranging from roughly 50 to 1400 acres in size.

There is a Goshawk Management Area in located in the reaches of Ten Mile Creek (T16N; R7W on the boundary of Sections 29-32)

3.2.3.4 Resources

There is a cluster of residences located at the confluence of Clear Creek (Clear Creek Ranch) in the south east corner of the FMU. The Happy Camp FSC Point of contact is George Harper (530) 496-2990.

The Clear FMU contains a portion of the Inam Cultural Area. There is the potential for fire management activities to conflict with cultural ceremonies. Check with local district personnel regarding timing of ceremonial activities.

Concentrated Use Areas	Trailheads	River Accesses	Protection Points
Young's Valley Campsite #2	Elbow Springs	Slippery View	Clear Creek Bridge
Ten Mile Camp & Swimming Hole	No Mans		
Ten Mile Trail Bridge	Young's Valley		
Clear Creek Dispersed Sites	Doe Flat		
Baldy Mountain Lookout			

There are two SIAs in this FMU. The Preston Peak SIA has been established for both botanical and geologic values. The Preston Peak SIA is located in the northeast portion of the FMU within the Siskiyou Wilderness. A portion of this SIA also occurs in the Indian Creek FMU. The Bear Peak SIA was established as a botanical area. It is also located within the Siskiyou Wilderness in the southern portion of the FMU.

3.2.4 FMU Fire Environment

A total of 22 fires have occurred over the period of record (1911 – 2009). The majority of fires have been caused by lightning (83%). Roughly 72% of the FMU has not burned during the period of record. Most fires are suppressed at less than 10 acres. A total of 32 fires have a mapped perimeter (15% of all ignitions). These fires burned a total of 21,034 acres, with only 789 acres having at least two fires occurring over the period of record. The average fire size is 657 acres. The largest fire (Ten Bald) occurred in 1987. This fire was contained at 19,100 acres and burned 17,298 acres within this FMU.

Although this FMU is not readily accessible, it does not have a history of large fires relative to adjacent FMUs. The Ten Bald fire created the vast majority of burned acres.

This fire occurred in 1987 when a multiple ignition lightning event impacted much of the west coast region. This multiple ignition event quickly overwhelmed fire fighting resources allowing numerous fires to become well established. The 1987 event resulted in the largest fire in 6 of the 7 Happy Camp FMUs.

The FMU has numerous natural features which can be used as confinement boundaries. Fires have been readily contained within the FMU. The FMU boundary has also served as a boundary to fires in adjacent FMUs.

3.2.4.1 Fire Behavior

This FMU is dominated by timbered fuel types. Timber litter models (184-189) make up the majority of the fuel type in this FMU. These are moderate to high load timber litter models with higher rates of spread and flame length for this fuel group.

Shrub fuel models constitute the next highest percent of area. Roughly 80% of the shrub fuel types are represented by high and very high load shrub models, which can produce rapid rates of spread and high flame lengths. This fuel model represents much of the shrub dominated vegetation. **These are exposed rocky areas and fire behavior represented by these fuel models may be overestimated.**

Fuel Model Group	Average Size	Largest Polygon	Total Acres	Percent of Area
Unburnable	5.3	220	862	1%
Grass	7.4	50	148	<1%
Grass/Shrub	4.4	134	1,383	2%
Shrub	7.6	1515	21,945	31%
Timber Litter low ROS/FL	2.3	68	544	1%
Timber litter high ROS/FL	8.9	799	27,626	39%
Timber US low ROS/FL	17.3	1636	13,861	19%
Timber US high ROS/FL	6.0	368	4,618	6%
Slash/Blowdown	10.0	136	358	3%

3.24.2 Weather

This FMU is in Fire Weather Zone CAZ280 and NFDRS Zone 200. This FMU is in the Northwest Mountains Predictive Service Area (NC04).

There are several RAWS that may be representative of conditions in this FMU. Slater Butte (to the east) and Ship Mountain (to the west) are higher elevation RAWS. Ship Mountain would reflect more marine influence. Somes Bar to the south is a low elevation site. Dutch- Indy (a mid-slope RAWS) is the closest, but does not have a climatological record as it has only been in operation since 2010.